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8. Products such as rye, oats, and potatoes were raised in the Nadvornaya area. The soil was stony and sandy and harvests were very poor.
9. The city had two churches and one synagogue. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic church of St Maria was located near Mazepa Street. A Roman Catholic church was near Pniwska Street and the synagogue was located in the center of the city.
10. Homes in the city were built of wood and brick. A one family house consisted from two to six rooms and a two family house of about five to 10 rooms. The homes were heated with coal, wood, and oil. Water was obtained from outside water wells.
11. Very few homes had bathrooms; however, the city had a public bathhouse.
12. Most of the homes used oil for lighting and the railroad station, offices, stores and saw mills and a small percentage of homes in the center of the city had electricity.
13. Each family used their garbage for fertilizer.
14. The city hospital in Nadvornaya had the only sewage pipe. It led to the Bystritsa (Bystrzyca) River. Stores, offices, and buildings hired special people to haul their sewage away.
15. A very few homes, offices and the telegraph and post office possessed a telephone or a radio.
16. About one mile west of Nadvornaya and southwest are the Carpathian Mountains. Forests begin a few kilometers north and northeast of the city.
17. The Bystritsa Nadvornianskaya River flows from the south to the north. It encircles the west side of the city. Its width varies from five to six meters and it varies in depth. It flows very rapidly and is very cold. The banks of the river are wide and stony. The banks along the river in the northwest section of the city are covered with dense brushwood.
18. The people fished anywhere in this river. Carp and pike were abundant. Fishing was done by fishing rods, nets or by hand. It was not necessary to have a fishing license.
19. Animals found in this region are: hares, deer, wolves, fox, wild bear and partridge.
20. The climate in this region is known as continental (dry) and the winters are very cold.
21. In 1944 a bridge was located north of the city on the road that leads to Gvozdz (Hwied) [sic]. It was called the Hwozdeckyj bridge. It was on the northwest side of the city. On the road that goes west toward Molotkuv (Molotkov) [sic] there was another bridge called Molotkinskyj bridge. Another bridge was on the road that goes from Pniv to Bytkov. It is possible to ford the Bystritsa River anywhere in this area.

FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIES

22. The oil refinery was located east of the city. The oil was either trucked or piped in from the oil fields in the Bytkov area and then shipped to Stanislaw which is 36 kilometers north of Nadvornaya. Prior to World War II the people worked a 44 hour week, eight hours daily, and four hours on Saturday. The pay was from 70 to 80 Polish zlotys per month. A person could purchase one kg of sugar (two pounds) for 1.10 zlotys, a pair of shoes for eight to 15 zlotys, clothing varied in price from 40 to 120 zlotys, and 100 kg of wheat (200 lbs) cost 17 to 20 zlotys.

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23. Near the oil refinery there was a glass factory. Before 1939 it was located in Maydan-Gorishnyi village before it was moved to Nadvornaya. An iron factory which manufactured axes was near the refinery.
24. Below the iron factory there was a saw mill called "Storch." A steam mill called "Luckyj" was across from the saw mill on the Strymba stream and on Schewtschenka (Shevchenko) Street. The steam mill supplied steam exclusively for a flour mill which was alongside it. The flour mill also made various extracts.
25. There was a very large saw mill east of the city called "Polska Foresta." Director /fnu/ Pohr was in charge. He was either a Hungarian or a Czechoslovakian. There was a single railroad line near this large saw mill. It went to Strymba village and to Delyatin. Its principal traffic was lumber. This railroad line also went to the various saw mills located in Pniw, Zelena, Zelenitsa, and Rafailova, all in the Carpathian Mountains.
26. A brick factory was southwest of Nadvornaya near the castle of Pniw.

UTILITIES

27. On Mazepa Street there was an electric plant that supplied Nadvornaya with electricity. In case of a breakdown the "Polish Foresta" saw mill supplied the emergency electricity for the city.
28. The city hospital was located south of the city on Pniwska Street. It contained one hundred beds.

RECREATION FACILITIES

29. A movie house "Hanus" was located in the center of the city. It was of brick construction and it had 300 to 400 seating capacity.
30. A famous restaurant and hotel called "Swyach" was on Mandychewskyj Street. It was a two story brick building.
31. A sport ground was located between the city hospital and gymnasium on Pniwska St.
32. There were many beaches on the Bystritsa Nadvornianskaya River which was on the western side of the city. Beautiful summer resorts with waterfalls were in Zelenitsa /sic/ Rafailova /sic/ Rasechuna /sic/ and Zelena /sic/.
33. Other summer resorts with waterfalls were located on the Prut River which ran south from Delyatin. These were in Dora, Yaremcha, Mukulichir /sic/ and Vorokhta /sic/. Wild game hunting was the popular sport in this area.
34. People did a lot of skiing in the Vorokhta area until late spring and there were also ski jumps.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

35. A police station was located on Schewtschenko Street. It was a two story brick building. The jail was on Kosciusko Street just behind the Sijtnick Court building. The jail could accommodate about 70. The most dangerous criminals were transferred to a large jail in Stanislaw. Prior to World War II the police wore dark blue uniforms and the detectives wore civilian clothes. The police carried revolvers or carbines and used motorcycles, bicycles and horses for their transportation. Nadvornaya had a 15 to 20 man police force.
36. All the city people had to carry their personal identification cards which were issued by the county office and had to be presented to the policeman on request.

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